

became head of the General Staff.

The Soviets are now building space stations to deploy directed energy weapons, and are now building the first ground-based lasers to shoot down missiles. Moscow already has anti-satellite lasers deployed, as well as an ABM missile system.

According to the Pentagon study, the nine known Soviet "SDI" sites are: 1) Sary Shagan in Kazakhstan, which has "the first prototype laser system in the world," and whose "lasers can damage sensors on satellites in low orbit." 2) Atop a mountain near Tadzkikstan's capital of Dushanbe, "the site of a massive construction project," where "a 100 MW power station has been constructed." The United States believes a laser is being built, able to destroy incoming missiles and attack orbiting American satellites and battle stations in space. 3) Troitsk, east of Moscow, "Russia's equivalent of Los Alamos and Livermore," which "includes a massive tunnel to test high-energy laser weapons." 4) Tyaratam, in Kazakhstan, with "two launch pads capable of launching several missiles a day, to attack satellites in orbit." 5) Azgir, near Stalingrad, a "center for developing technology to generate small nuclear explosions to provide directed energy." 6) Storozhevaya, on the Soviet Pacific coast, northwest of the Kamchatka Peninsula, "a high energy laser development facility." 7) In and around Moscow, "a number of centers concentrating on kinetic energy and particle beam research." 8) Serpukhov, south of Moscow, where "much of the research on computers to manage" the ABM deployment is concentrated. 9) Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan, "the testing site for nuclear weapons," and "also a center for underground testing of x-ray laser."

The Soviet SDI program has been developed in conjunction with a military space program to develop, test, and mass produce giant booster rockets and space stations to ensure the earliest possible deployment of laser weapons. This was underscored in April 1987 with the successful launching of the Energiya super-booster from the Baikonur Space Center. Gorbachov visited the center on the eve of the launch; he was accompanied by Lev Zaikov, Defense Industry secretary—a clear indication that *perestroika* is being conducted in service of Ogarkov's war plan. The Energiya can place into orbit space stations weighing up to 100 tons. In 1987 came its successful test launch; 1988 will see the first heavy payload launches, lifting peace-loving space stations into orbit. While the lame duck Reagan administration will be "negotiating" guidelines pertaining to space-based ABM systems in the context of the START talks, the Russians will start deployment of space stations.

In sum, in 1987, Ogarkov settled the question of who will run the Soviet military, and initiated a reorganization of Soviet Ground Forces for wartime deployment. The new revolution in warfare through radio frequency, microwave, and other "emerging technologies" was initiated. The true dimensions of the Soviet SDI program became known.

Western Europe

Terrorism increases in 'peace' euphoria

In numerous articles and speeches throughout 1987, *EIR's* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche gave the military and law enforcement authorities of the NATO countries a powerful conceptual weapon with which to combat terrorism effectively—if they are sharp enough to use it. LaRouche insisted on the critical Soviet role in steering international terrorism, under Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's irregular warfare doctrine.

Indeed, he wrote, in an analysis of the INF treaty verification measures published in *EIR* on Dec. 11, 1987, the U.S. teams which Secretary of State George Shultz will now dispatch to inspect Soviet munitions factories, will be scrutinizing those weapons which the new Soviet order of battle is already rendering obsolete. The new order of battle relies on new technologies like compact, "hand carried" nuclear bombs and "radio frequency weapons," as well as on extensively developed *spetsnaz* commando capabilities already in place in the target countries before the outbreak of hostilities. Under the cover of escalating civil-war activities of Soviet-directed "peace-loving anti-nuclear" forces recruited in Western European nations, Soviet commando teams go into action, for sabotage, assassinations, and related missions.

The key to defeating Moscow's irregular warfare against the West, is to grasp the importance of cultural, political, and economic factors in war—the very point that most Western strategists and statesmen today ignore. In a groundbreaking study of Soviet military doctrine published in *EIR* on Sept. 4, 1987 ("Pavlov is a Russian soldier's weak flank"), LaRouche pointed out that even in regular warfare, the total effort deployed to secure victory is approximately 80% expended in cultural, economic, and political measures of support for military action.

If Western strategists comprehend the inherent flaws of Muscovite culture, LaRouche argued, they will be able to defeat the Ogarkov gameplan.

How can the *spetsnaz* problem be dealt with? LaRouche stressed two points: "1) Do not allow the legalized proliferation of those 'radical counterculture' strata on which the Red Army today depends chiefly for inserting *spetsnaz* infil-

trators and their prepared bases in the West. Dry out the sea in which the *spetsnaz* are trained to swim like fish; cut the available water of that sort down to a few scattered pools. 2) Do not play the game of strategic conflict according to rules acceptable to Moscow; by rejecting those rules, one destroys the circumstances in which *spetsnaz* are specifically conditioned to operate most effectively.”

Unfortunately, the events of the closing weeks of 1987, notably the signing of the U.S.-Soviet treaty on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), show how little President Reagan and other Western heads of state have grasped the essential features of the current strategic situation.

The battleground of Europe

Irregular warfare against Western Europe in 1987 was deployed to the aim of smashing resistance to the INF treaty, and convincing the demoralized populations that it is pointless to resist accommodation with Russia. Naturally, these attacks focused on the Federal Republic of Germany, the strategic heart of Europe. As 1987 drew to a close, the Hafenstrasse district of the city of Hamburg, officially “off limits” to police authorities, had been transformed into the terrorist capital of Europe, and German State Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann warned that new terrorist actions could be expected, of the type which killed two policemen in Frankfurt on Nov. 2.

Attacks on Spain, Ireland, and Italy also sought to destabilize the political institutions, the military and security forces, industry, science, and infrastructure. While Germany is subverted by an ever-growing network of “autonomous” insurgents and clandestine terrorist cells, Spain and Ireland were hit by the more “traditional” terrorist bombings of the ETA and IRA. Bombings by the ETA (Basque separatists) in Barcelona and Saragossa, and IRA bombings in Enniskillen and other cities, caused dozens of casualties. In March 1987, Italy was shaken by the assassination of Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgeri, one of the nation’s leading experts on the SDI. This precisely selected terrorist hit continued the assassinations of SDI-related military and scientific personalities which started in the winter of 1985-86.

In terms of density of terrorist activities, Germany takes the unfortunate lead position. It is also in Germany, that the guiding hand of Soviet and East German agents is most apparent, notably through the German Communist Party (DKP) and the Greens (in 1987, Green leaders made numerous treks to Moscow, meeting with the top CPSU leadership).

Germany now faces a mass terrorist pool of “autonomous” insurgents—what LaRouche described as the “sea” in which the *spetsnaz* fish swim—steered by clandestine terrorist cells and the commandos of the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) and Red Army Faction (RAF), which by latest count totals a pool of 11,000. The number of explosive and arson attempts and sabotage actions totaled 440 by the end of autumn. By the end of the year this will equal the dramatic results of 1986

which totalled 440 arson and explosive attempts and 236 sabotage actions against high-voltage towers and railway lines. The difference from 1986 is a growing pattern of “precision” sabotage actions against industry and infrastructure, which caused millions of marks worth of damage. The need for more precise and better targeted actions was discussed extensively in underground newspapers of the terrorist milieu during 1987.

Clandestine terrorist propaganda was spread throughout Germany, including a booklet of documents from the Revolutionary Cells, with a manual on how to construct bombs, arson devices, etc. A German-language issue of an ETA document on a 1972 commando hit against Carrero Blanco was distributed. Other underground publications, like *Radikal*, discussed target selection and tactics.

In May and June, West Berlin was shaken by the most extensive and brutal street riots since the end of the war. Police officers were attacked by terrorists hurling concrete blocks from the rooftops, molotov cocktails at close range, and the now-standard arsenal of stones and catapults. Security experts pointed to the role of the West-Berlin based Socialist Unity Party (SEW) and the East German secret service in influencing the riots. One individual with an East German passport was arrested during these riots.

During the summer, for the first time since the war, a German industrial corporation, the Adler textile company, capitulated to a series of arson attacks by the RZ which caused 35 million DM in damage, and gave in to demands from South Korean strikers against the company—as demanded by the terrorists.

It was the German State itself which capitulated to the terrorists in Hamburg, in a scandalous “compromise” by the Hamburg Senate, which gave in to the blackmail of house squatters in the Hafenstrasse district. Here again, similar to the Berlin events, the DKP played a clear role, and was present during tactical debates with “autonomous” gangs and RAF-linked groups.

The most serious destabilization of Germany occurred on Nov. 2, when two policemen were shot dead and several more were wounded in a militarily conducted ambush during a demonstration at the Frankfurt airport. So far little public attention was given to the fact that members of the terrorist cell of suspect Andreas Eichler, who was arrested in possession of the pistol, were active in Rhine-Main area terrorist networks, with extensive international links, since the 1970s. One of the temporarily arrested members of the Eichler group, Matthias Kirschner, had ties into the international terrorist network of “Carlos.” Among his associates are Johannes Weinrich, Wilfried Böse, Magadalena Kopp, and other infamous terrorists.

This grouping leaves a couple of traces into several East bloc countries, and was also supported by François Genoud, the sponsor of Palestinian terrorists and the Nazi International. These connections underline the probability that the shots

fired in Frankfurt were designed as a destabilization measure against the German State, with the intended effect of demoralizing police and the general population.

Documentation

The following are some of the principal terrorist actions in West Germany in the last six months:

June: Adler textile company targeted by RZ over a labor dispute of company branch in South Korea. After 12 fire-bombings in four months, with 35 million DM damages, the company capitulates to terrorists' demands.

July 7: West Berlin fire-bombing of Asylum Administration, 2 million DM damages, RZ.

Aug. 5: Europe-wide occupations of West German targets (Lufthansa or consulate offices) in F.R.G., Netherlands, France, Switzerland by Kurdish Labor Party (PKK) militants in retaliation for West German police seizure of money for PKK terror campaign in Turkey.

Aug. 30: Morfelden Sabotage of high-tension power line near Frankfurt airport. No electricity for two hours, 300,000 DM damages.

Sept. 1: Near-miss bomb derailling of U.S. military train near Goettingen, with 150 onboard. A freight train on the track shortly before detonates the bomb.

Sept. 8: West Berlin fire-bombing of Deutsche Bank, 100,000 DM damages.

Sept 13: West Berlin riot and plundering in Kreuzberg district by 200 anarchists.

Sept 19: Wackersdorf fire-bombing of electrical transformer, 1 million DM damages.

Sept 28: Goettingen, fire-bombing of construction equipment for a new railroad line, 250,000 DM.

Oct. 11: Riots at Wackersdorf nuclear reprocessing facility site, 25,000 demonstrators; 24 police wounded by slingshots and other devices.

Oct. 12: Morfelden fire-bombing of electrical transformer; Russelsheim fire-bombing of electrical transformer by RZ periphery.

Oct. 14: West Berlin home-made bomb explodes at house of riot police head in "retaliation" for actions of West Berlin police.

Oct. 18: Stuttgart, 700 masked Red Army Faction (RAF) sympathisers demonstrate outside prison where three RAF'ers committed suicide in 1977.

Nov. 1: Hamburg Hafenstrasse district, 5,000 demonstrate, 1,500 masked in "Black Block," slogan "Revolutionary Counter Force."

Nov. 2: Frankfurt, two police murdered by airport demonstrators armed with 9mm pistols.

Nov. 13: Bavaria, explosive device at house of small town mayor supporting a dam project, 100,000 DM damages.

Nov. 18: Augsburg, fire-bombing of construction company, 250,000 DM damages.

Dec. 3: West Berlin, fire-bombing of newly completed kindergarten building to be run by city. Alternative groups wanted to run it themselves. 2 million DM damages.

Dec. 8: Bergheim, fire-bombing of construction company, 1.5 million DM damages.

West will see many leadership shifts in '88

The next year will bring not only the U.S. presidential election, but the French and Mexican presidential elections. The key elections in the West will be:

- United States will elect a new President, succeeding Ronald Reagan, in November, along with a new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate.

- Mexican presidential election in July; President takes office in December for a six-year term. The outgoing President is Miguel de la Madrid.

- France's presidential elections will be completed in May, for a seven-year term of office. President François

Mitterrand has not made it clear whether he plans to run for reelection.

- Venezuela's presidential election will be held in December; the President takes office in March 1989 for a five-year term. The outgoing President is Jaime Lusinchi.

- Brazil will probably hold its presidential election in November, providing the Constitution has been approved. The incumbent, José Sarney, became President after President-elect Tancredo Neves died in 1984 before taking office.

- Ecuador will elect a new Congress in January and will hold its presidential election in May for the 1988-92 term. Leon Febres Cordero is the incumbent.

- Colombia does not face a presidential election, but will have its midterm elections to the National Congress, together with the first nationwide mayoral elections for all municipalities (formerly appointed), in March.